

7 Biology Pack 1

W.s.1. Life processes.

Name

All plants and animals carry out seven processes in order to stay alive. The table below shows these seven LIFE PROCESSES.

Movement	This is easier to see in animals than in plants. Plants move very slowly as they grow.
Respiration	Getting energy by reacting food with oxygen.
Sensitivity	Sensing changes around them and then responding.
Growth	Food is used to build up the parts of the body.
Reproduction	Producing offspring (young).
Excretion	Getting rid of poisonous waste chemicals from the body.
Nutrition	Plants make their own food by PHOTOSYNTHESIS. Animals must feed on plants or other animals.

Use the name **MRS GREN** as an easy way to remember all 7 life processes.

Exercise 1 - Complete the sentences below.

- 1) It is usually easier to see movement in A _____
- 2) We respire in order to produce E _____ for the body.
- 3) Our ears, eyes and nose give us S _____
- 4) If living organisms did not R _____ they would soon become extinct (die out).
- 5) The kidneys E _____ a waste chemical called urea.

Exercise 2 - A motor car moves but it is not living. Complete the two lists below to show which processes it does and does not show.

Processes a car does show

movement

nutrition (takes in petrol)

.....

.....

Processes a car does not show

growth

.....

.....

w.s.2. Plant and animal organs.

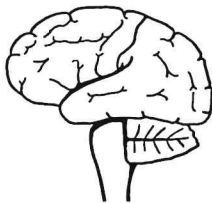
Name

Exercise 1 - Fill in the missing words in the passage below.

In the human body many cells of the same join together to form **TISSUES**. These tissues then join together to form An organ is a part of the that has one or more important to carry out. All of the organs work together to keep the body The bodies of most animals and are made up of many organs. Several organs working together on one large task is called a For example, in the human body the mouth, gullet, stomach and make up the digestive system.

intestines type organs plants jobs body healthy system

Exercise 2 - Join up the organs below to their correct description.



Brain

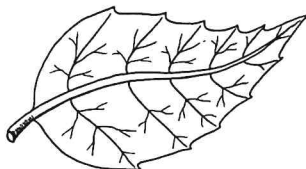
Descriptions

This pumps blood around the body.



Heart

This organ makes food in a plant.



Leaf

This controls the rest of the body.



Stomach

This organ makes seeds in a plant.



Flower

This helps to digest food.

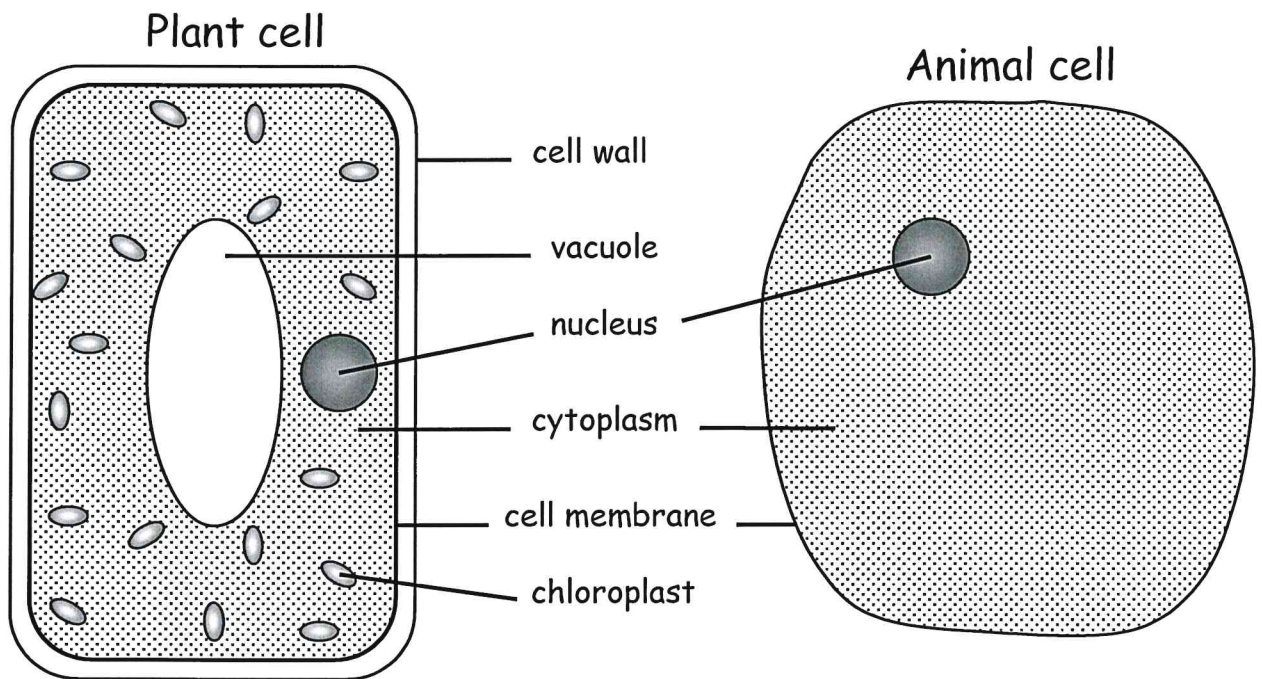
w.s.3. Animal and plant cells.

Name

Exercise 1 - Fill in the missing words in the passage below.

The bodies of all plants and are made up of tiny living units called Some microscopic organisms consist of only a cell but the bodies of most plants and animals are made up of of cells. There are many different of plant and animal cells. The diagrams below show the that they usually contain.

parts animals cells types millions single



Exercise 2 - Join up the cell parts below to their correct jobs.

Cell part

Job

Nucleus

covers the membrane and gives strength to a plant cell.

Cytoplasm

controls what the cell does.

Cell wall

jelly that fills the cell, chemical reactions happen here.

Chloroplast

stores water in a plant cell.

Vacuole

absorbs light energy to make food for the plant.

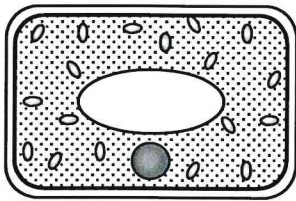
W.s.4. Different cells for different jobs. Name

Exercise 1 - Fill in the missing words in the passage below.

Nearly all cells contain a membrane, and cytoplasm. There are many types of cells. They vary in their shape and depending on their functions (jobs). Each type of cell is well (suited) to its function. In the human there are about twenty different types of cell, each has a certain to do. This makes the body work much than if each cell was trying to do everything.

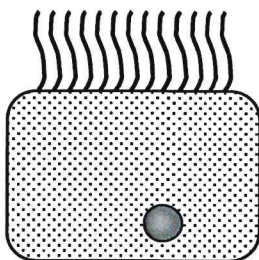
better different nucleus size body adapted job

Exercise 2 - Join up the cells below to their correct descriptions.



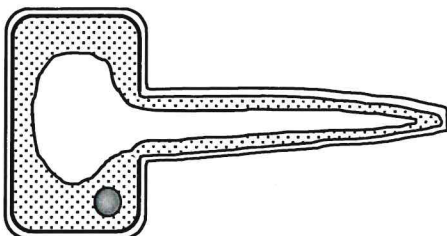
Ciliated cell

This cell is found lining the windpipe. Its surface is covered with tiny hairs called cilia. These waft dirt and germs up to the throat.



Palisade cell

This cell is found on the top side of a leaf. It contains tiny green discs called chloroplasts. These absorb sunlight in order to make food.



Sperm cell

It uses its tail to swim to the ovum. The head contains the nucleus which enters the ovum during fertilisation.



Root Hair cell

This is found on the surface of a root. Its job is to absorb water from the soil. It is long and thin with a big surface area to absorb water.